THE

MYSORE GAZETTE.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Official Papers.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CENSUS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 87. *The 11th January* 1881.

1. Under the provisions of Section 2 of Act XIV of 1880, "The Indian Census Act, 1880," the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend all the provisions of the said Act to the Province of Mysore.

2. Under the provisions of Section 3 of the said Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Magistrates of Districts, the President of the Municipal Commissions of Bangalore and the Vice-President of the Municipality of Mysore, Census Officers within their respective jurisdictions, and to delegate to them the power to appoint as Census Officer, any person by name or in virtue of his office to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of the census within the limits of their several jurisdictions.

3. Under Section 12 of the said Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that prosecutions under the said Act, or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by the said Act to be done, shall be instituted before the Magistrate of the District or before a 1st Class Magistrate, and that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the District or the President of the Municipal Commissions of Bangalore or the Vice-President of the Municipality of Mysore.

4. And under Section 7 of the said Act, Census Officers are hereby empowered to ask all questions necessary for correctly filling up the "Form of Enumerator's Schedule" with reference to the "Instructions for Enumerators" hereunto annexed.

By Order of the Chief Commissioner,

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENUMERATORS.

The General Census is to be taken on the night of Thursday, the 17th February 1881, but in order to facilitate the work on that day, you are to commence from Monday, the 3rd January 1881, to fill in the Schedules for the people living in your block ; and as soon as you have completed the record, you are to forward the Schedule Book to the Supervisor of your Circle who will examine and return the same to you. On the night of the General Census, *i. e.*, the 17th February 1881, it will only remain for you to visit every house in your block, and to make the necessary corrections in, and additions to, the entries already made, to shew the population as actually existing in your block on that night.

The following instructions are laid down for your guidance in filling in the Schedules, and should be carefully attended to.

A. How the Preliminary Record beginning on the 3rd January 1881 is to be prepared.

1. You will enter in the Schedule Book all the people living in your block. If there is not room for all in one book, another will be given you.

2. You must write very distinctly in Kanarese or English, and in black ink.

3. The population should be recorded house by house. By "House" you will understand a building to which a separate number has been affixed.

4. You will take a fresh page for each house. If one page will not suffice for all the inmates of a house, they should be continued on the next page, but the names and particulars of the inmates of a fresh house must not be begun in the middle of a page.

5. The first person entered under each house should be the head of the house, whether male or female. The other members of the family, servants permanently living in the house, and any visitors stopping in the house should then be entered one after another.

6. You will enter all persons living in, or taking their meals from, the house at the time when the form is filled up, whether members of the family, servants, or visitors and strangers. You will not enter any persons who, though belonging to the family, are at the time absent on journeys, or temporarily residing elsewhere ; but you will enter all persons living in the house though at the time sleeping outside or are out of doors, fishing or working in the fields or watching the crops, or, like yourself, away from home for some hours on Government business. As regards Hotels, Dâk Bungalows, Chatrams, Temples, and other similar buildings resorted to by travellers and pilgrims, their permanent residents only should be entered at the first counting, leaving the travellers and pilgrims and other temporary visitors at these buildings as well as in encamping grounds and roads to be counted and recorded on the night of the Final Census.

7. *Column* 1.—In this column you should enter a separate number in consecutive order for each person in the house, whether male or female, adult or child. If there are more families than one residing in the house, they will be entered in the Schedule one after the other on the same page which is allotted to the house and numbered in a single series for the house. The head-member of each family will be

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entered first before the other members of the family and will be distinguished by the name being written in larger letters than the others with the words "Head member" prefixed to the name.

8. *Column* 2.—In this column the name of each person and relationship to the head member of the family should be entered. If the name of any female member or child is not known, or if there is any objection to telling it, it will suffice to designate such person as "Female" or "Child." The relationship to the head-member of the family should be written before the name, but it need be entered only where it can be easily ascertained. Servants and visitors will be entered as such.

9. *Column* 3.—In this column, each person should be distinguished as married, unmarried, widow, or widower. Young boys and girls who may have been married should be entered as married, even though they may not have actually begun to live with their wives or husbands. A male or female whose first wife or husband has died, should be entered as widower or widow, unless he or she has married again, in which case he or she is to be entered as married.

10. *Column* 4.—Enter "*Male*" or "*Female*" in every case.

11. *Column* 5.—In this column, the number of years of age completed last birthday should be entered in figure. In the case of infants under one year of age, enter the age in months in figure, but writing the word "Months" after the figure. If any person is unable to state his or her age precisely, do not leave column 5 blank, but fill it up with as much accuracy as you can from your own observation if the person is before you, or after enquiry from the other inmates of the house. You are forbidden to ask to see any female who is not voluntarily produced before you.

12. *Column* 6.—Here enter the main religious denominations to which each person belongs, *viz.*, Hindu, Muhammadan, Christian, Sikh, Brahmo, Jain, Buddhist, Jew, Parsi. If a person belongs to some aboriginal or non-Hindu tribe or other class not included in any of the above divisions, enter the name of his tribe.

13. *Column* 7.—In this column, the caste and the religious sect of the individual should be entered by the names by which they are locally known. General classifications of caste such as Brahmans, Sudras, &c., will not be sufficient. The particular sub-division of the caste and sect to which the person belongs should be entered; such as among Brahmans, Badaganadu Karnataka, Bobbur Kamme, Velnad, Murkinad, Vadama, Bruhachcharana, Hebbar, &c.: among Sudras, Gangadikar Vakkaliga, Namadhari Vakkaliga, Kunchiga, Halu Kuruba, &c: among outcasts, Holaya, Madiga: amongst Muhammadans, Syed, Shekh, Pathan, Moghul, Memon, Mapla, Labbe, Pindari, Kandahari; and as regards sects, Sunni, Shiya, Wahabi or Daira: and amongst Christians, Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians, with the particular Church to which they belong.

14. *Column* 8.—"Mother-tongue" means the language ordinarily spoken in the household of each person's parents whether or no it be that of the locality in which he or she is residing at the time of the Census.

15. *Column* 9.—Here enter the name of the District and the Province in which the person was born. For those born within the Mysore Province, the name of the Province may be omitted and the District alone need be entered. If the person was born out of India, the country will be named; no further detail is needed.

16. *Column* 10.—The occupation of every male of the age of 15 and upwards, or the source from which he chiefly derives his income, should be shewn in this column. If he has several occupations, that one should be entered from which his income is chiefly derived. But if he combines agriculture with any other profession or

trade, such as that of a Government servant, vakil, or money lender, carpenter or smith, both occupations should be shewn. Caste should not be misentered for occupation. The occupation of a smith, potter or fisherman by caste who lives by agriculture should be entered as agriculture, and not as smithery, pottery or fishing.

Persons engaged in agriculture should be distinguished into (1) *Non-cultivating land-holders* (*i. e.* persons owning or occupying land but not carrying on or superintending the cultivation themselves.); (2) *Cultivating land-holders* (*i. e.* owners or occupants of land engaged in cultivation); (3) *Farmers* (*i. e.* cultivators of land for money or grain rent, but not possessing any right in the land) (4) *Agricultural servants*, (*i. e.* laborers employed on wages all the year round for ploughing or other field work or for tending cattle); and (5) *Day laborers* occasionally employed on wages for harvest or other special work connected with agriculture.

With regard to other occupations, the particular service, trade or handicraft carried on by the individual should be specified in the Vernacular term by which it is commonly known. General terms, such as servant, workman, shop-keeper, trader, &c., will not be sufficient.

Persons who live by begging should be entered as "Mendicants;" and persons who live by the wages of labor other than agricultural should be entered as "General laborers." When persons are temporarily unemployed, their last ordinary occupation should be entered against them.

If subordinate male members of the family earn their livelihood by a separate occupation, such occupation will of course be entered against them. If they follow the occupation of the head of the family and take active part in it, the same occupation should be shewn against them. If they are not actively employed in any occupation and simply depend on the head of the family they will be entered as having "No occupation."

Where women earn a living by a special occupation or are actively employed in the occupation of their husbands or the heads of the families, the respective occupation should be entered against them. If they have no such occupation or are chiefly employed in domestic work such as looking after the house and children, cooking, &c., no entry should be made against them in this column.

Similarly this column should be left blank in the case of children and boys and girls under 15 years of age, unless they are engaged in any occupation in which case such occupation should be entered against them. Boys and girls at school are not to be regarded as following any occupation.

17. *Column* 11.—Enter those able to read or write as "*Knows*;" not able to read or write as "*Does not know*"; and still under instruction whether at school or at home as "*Learning*." Persons who can merely sign their name, but are not able to read or write, should be noted as "*Does not know*."

18. *Column* 12.– Enter as "*Lepers*" only those who are afflicted with the true or eating leprosy. Enter as "Deaf-mutes" only those who have been both deaf and dumb from birth. Enter as "Blind" only those who are blind of both eyes.

B. What has to be done at the Final Census on the 17th February 1881.

19. On the night of the 17th February 1881, beginning at 9 P. M. you will take the Schedule Book filled in already as above, and visit every house in your block in order and compare the people living in it with the entries already made in the Schedule Book.

20. If any persons entered by you in the Schedule have since died, or have left the house or are absent on journeys, you will score out their names by running a line across.

21. If any persons have newly arrived or been born in the house, and are at the time of your visit living in or taking their meals from it, whether at that moment actually in the house or out of doors on business within the village, you will enter their names with all the particulars required in the several columns at the end of the Schedule for that house.

22. When you have done with all the houses in your block, you will proceed to count the travellers, pilgrims and others in chatrams and similar places left out in the Preliminary record, and also those resting in encamping grounds, or who may be passing on the roads within your block, and enter them in the Schedule Book at the end under the head "Travellers" with all the particulars required for each of them in the several columns. For these persons there will be no house number and no number in column 1.

23. You are to understand that the Schedule Book as revised at the Final Census should contain all the people, residents as well as outsiders, as actually found living within your block at the time.

24. You should initial all the alterations and corrections made by you in the Schedule Book.

25. You are not to persist in inquiring the name of any female if there is any objection to giving it, or to ask any information not required for the purposes of the Census, as, for instance, the amount of any person's income; but all persons are bound to give you such information as will enable you to fill up the Schedule Book. Any Enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the Census renders himself liable to be punished under the Penal Code.

The following additional instructions are issued for the guidance of the Enumerators:—

Addition to Rule 2. 1. In filling up the Schedule Forms, you should write in straight parallel lines, getting the forms ruled if practicable.

Addition to Rule 13. 2. In column 7 of the Schedule, Christians should be distinguished, as regards caste, into Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians; and, as regards sect, into—

Church of England.	Wesleyans.
Roman Catholics.	Armenians.
Presbyterians.	Greeks.
Baptists.	Syrians.
	Others.

Addition to Rule 15. 3. In the case of immigrants employed in the Coffee and Malnad Districts the Enumerators should enter in column 9, in addition to the District, the Taluk and Village to which they belong.

Addition to Rule 16. 4. Females and other subordinate members of a cultivator's family taking an active part in cultivation, should not be entered in column 10 as "Cultivating land-holders" or "Farmers" unless they hold or farm lands separately. They should be entered under a separate head of "Subordinate cultivators." If they work for wages, they will be shewn under the head of "Agricultural servants" or "Day laborers" as the

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Prisoners, Civil and Criminal, and those under trial should be entered in the column of Occupation 10 as "Prisoners," and the occupation ordinarily followed by them before their coming to prison should also be shewn in the above column.

Final Census.

5. In view to obviate the difficulty attendant on the taking of the Final Census at a late hour of the night in rural villages, the Census Commissioner has authorized the commencement of the enumeration at 6 P. M., or such time after sunset by which the villagers may be expected to have returned to their homes from their fields. In the larger towns, however, and in the villages near Railway Stations, the Census should commence at the hour originally fixed, *viz.* 9 P. M.

6. Notice should be given warning the people to be up and awake on the night of the Final Census, and have lights or fires burning till the Enumerator comes round.

7. At places where fairs or festivals may take place on the 17th February, it should be arranged that visitors who do not leave the place before sunset or 6 P. M. should remain there for the night till they are enumerated. Similarly carts and travellers should be told not to start on their journeys during the night till they are censused. In enumerating such travellers and floating population care should be taken to ascertain that they have not been censused elsewhere on the same night.

8. With regard to the wild tribes living in the jungles, and herdsmen with the Amrut Mahal and other cattle who may be out in the Kavals, and the Idigars or toddy-drawers who may live out in the toddy groves, arrangements should be made for securing their attendance in the villages on the night of the Census; and where this cannot be done, they may be enumerated in their jungle residence early on the morning of the 18th February.

Abstract of Season or Intermediate Reports for the Week ending 15th January 1881.

Bangalore District.—Crops in good condition. Prospects of season fair. Public health good. Fever prevalent in parts; as also murrain among cattle. Price of rice slightly fallen; that of ragi and horse-gram risen.

Kolar District.—Standing crops thriving. Vaisak paddy cultivation continues. Ballar and tuvar crops have been damaged by insects. Prospects hopeful. Murrain prevalent in parts. Prices stationary.

Tumkur District.—Kartik crop reaped and Vaisak cultivation progressing. Prospects good. Fever prevalent, as also murrain among cattle in parts. Prices slightly fallen.

Mysore District.—Late crops being harvested. Prospects of season and public health good. Prices stationary.

Hassan District.—Crops in good condition, except dál, avare and Bengal-gram crops, which are attacked by insects in parts of the District. Vaisak paddy has been sown in the Nagamangala and Haranhalli Taluks. Prospects favorable. Cough, colds and fever prevalent. Cattle are in good condition. The price of rice and horse-gram has fallen and that of ragi has risen.

Shimoga District.—Sugar-cane is being milled in all the taluks. Avare is in good condition. Areca-nut picking nearly completed. Prospects good. Colds and fevers prevalent. Murrain still continues to prevail in Shikarpur and Kavaledurga. Prices of ragi and horse-gram fallen.

Kadur District.—Crops in good condition. Ragi has been harvested, but not yet threshed. Out-turn fair. Paddy harvested in the Malnad Taluks. Out-turn good. Prospects favorable. Public health satisfactory. Cattle disease not quite disappeared in the Banavar and Tarikere Taluks.

Chitaldroog District.—Crops in good condition except in parts of the Chitaldroog Taluk, where the avare and Bengal-gram crops were attacked by insects. Ryots engaged in stacking and threshing corn. Prospects good. Fever prevalent in some parts, as also murrain among cattle. Prices slightly risen.

Coorg.—Rain-fall 14 cents. Rice being reaped. Crop not so good as was expected. Ragi being threshed. Coffee picking continues, very small crop. Health improving.